

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

WASHINGTON

FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES

MINES AND QUARRIES: 1919

GYPSUM

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22-26537

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1922

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Scope of census.—Census statistics of mines and quarries, and petroleum and natural-gas wells are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. Incidentally, the effort is made to present data throwing light upon character of ownership, size of enterprises, and similar subjects. When use is made of the statistics for these purposes it is imperative that due attention be given to their limitations, particularly in connection with any attempt to derive from them figures purporting to show average wages, cost of production, or profits.

The census does not cover enterprises which were idle, that is, which did neither productive work nor development work during the entire year; or enterprises the products of which were valued at less than \$500 or, in the bituminous coal-mining industry, producing less than 1,000 tons; or, if nonproducing enterprises, those doing development work amounting to less than \$5,000.

Period covered.—The returns relate to the calendar year 1919, or the business year which corresponded most nearly to that calendar year, and cover a year's operations, except for enterprises which began or discontinued business during the year.

The enterprise.—As used in the text and tables the term enterprise represents one or more mines and quarries, wells or groups of wells, or natural-gas gasoline plants all within the same state operated under a common ownership or unified control, or for which only one set of books of account was kept, and for which a single report was secured. It may cover plants at several localities within the same state. If plants under unified control were not all located within the same state, separate reports were secured in order that statistics for the several enterprises thus defined might be included in statistics for the states in which they were located. The enterprise is further defined as being limited to a single industry. Separate reports were secured with very few exceptions for each industry conducted by an operator, and only where combined reports on two or more industries could not be separated does a single enterprise cover more than one industry. (See "Classification of industries.") The number of enterprises shown in the tables is equivalent to the number of individual reports tabulated.

Number of mines, quarries, wells, and plants.—Under these designations is given the count of the number of mines, quarries, wells, and gasoline plants shown by the returns received. The unit of enumeration for mines and quarries was difficult to define. As a rule each group of workings at a given locality in which operations were conducted as a unit or were unified by common management or joint handling of some part of the mining process, has been considered as a single mine or quarry. Many individual openings, therefore, are not counted as individual mines. The total number reported comprises those in operation or in the course of development during the year 1919. For petroleum and natural-gas wells the individual wells were counted and the total number productive December 31, 1919, was reported. The number of natural-gas gasoline plants is the total number reported in operation during the year.

Classification by industries.—The enterprises reported have been grouped by industries according to the kind of products. Only a few enterprises made consolidated reports covering more than one kind of product. In such cases classification was determined by the product of chief value.

Geographic presentation.—The general tables at the end of the bulletin give statistics of the industry in detail for each state or group of states which can be shown without disclosure of individual operations. Other tables present statistics by mining regions, producing provinces, or fields, these divisions comprising groups of states related by features peculiar to the industry.

Influence of increased prices.—In comparing figures for cost of supplies and materials, and value of products, with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in the prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

Persons engaged in the industry.—The following general classes of persons engaged in the mines and quarries and petroleum and natural-gas industries were distinguished: (1) Proprietors and firm members, (2) salaried officers of corporations, (3) superintendents and managers, (4) technical employees, (5) clerks (including other subordinate salaried employees), and (6) wage earners. In the reports for the census of 1909 the fourth class, technical employees, was not distinguished and was probably included with other salaried employees.

The number of persons engaged in each industry, segregated by occupation, sex, and, in the case of wage earners, also by age (whether under 16 or 16 and over), was reported for a single representative day. The 15th of December was selected as representing for most industries normal conditions of employment, but where this date was not a representative day report for another date was requested.

The number of employees other than wage earners thus reported for the representative date has been treated as equivalent to the average for the year, since the number of such employees does not ordinarily vary much from month to month. The average of wage earners has been obtained in the manner explained in the next paragraph.

In addition to the more detailed report by occupation, sex, and age of the number of wage earners on the representative date, a report was obtained of the number employed on the 15th of each month, without distinction of sex or age. From these figures the average number of wage earners for the year has been calculated by dividing the sum of the numbers reported for the several months by 12. The importance of the industry as an employer of labor is believed to be more accurately measured by this average than by the number employed at any one time or on a given day.

The total number of wage earners reported for the representative day is given in the table of detailed statistics for the industries, in connection with the classification of wage earners by occupation for the representative day. This number is not used in any other way because it is believed to be less significant than the average number. The number reported for the representative day, on account of the unavoidable variations of date, involves more or less duplication of persons working in different industries at different times; does not represent the total number employed in all industries at any one time; and gives undue weight to seasonal industries as compared with industries in continuous operation.

Prevailing hours of labor.—No attempt was made to ascertain the number of wage earners working a given number of hours per week. The inquiry called merely for the prevailing practice followed in each enterprise. Occasional variations in hours from one part of the year to another were disregarded, and no attention was paid to the fact that a few wage earners might have hours differing from those of the majority. All the wage earners of each enterprise are therefore counted

in the class in which the majority belong. In most enterprises, however, practically all the wage earners work the same number of hours, so that the figures give a substantially correct representation of the hours of labor.

Capital.—The instructions on the schedule for securing data relating to capital were as follows: "The answer should show the total amount of capital, owned and borrowed, invested by the operator in the enterprise on the last day of the business year reported. Do not include securities and loans representing investments in other enterprises." These instructions were identical with those employed at the Census of 1909. The reports received in respect to capital, however at both censuses, have in so many cases been defective that the data compiled are of value only as indicating very general conditions. While there are some enterprises maintaining accounting systems such that an accurate return for capital could be made, this is not true of the great majority, and the figures therefore do not show the actual amount of capital invested.

Expenses.—The expenses reported at the Census of 1919 include salaries and wages; the cost of supplies, materials, and fuels, including the freight on these; cost of power purchased; the cost of contract work; royalties and rents paid; and taxes paid or assessed. The Census of 1909 reported in addition to the items of expenses covered by the present census all other items of expense incident to that year's business except interest on indebtedness, dividends, and allowances for depreciation.

Salaries and wages.—Under these heads are given the total payments during the year for salaries and wages, respectively. The Census Bureau has not undertaken to calculate the average annual earnings of either salaried employees or wage earners. Such averages would possess little real value, because they would be based on the earnings of employees of both sexes, of all ages, in different occupations, and of widely varying degrees of skill. Furthermore, so far as wage earners are concerned, it would be impossible to calculate accurately even so simple an average as this, since the number of wage earners fluctuates rapidly and irregularly in every industry, and in some to a very great extent from day to day. The Census Bureau's figures for wage earners, as already explained, are averages based on the number employed on the 15th of each month and while representing the number according to the pay rolls to whom wages were paid on that date, no doubt represent a larger number than would be required to perform the work in any industry if all were continuously employed during the year.

Supplies and materials, fuel, and power.—Statistics as to supplies and materials, fuel, and power, relate to the cost of these used during the year which may be more or less than the amount purchased during the year. The term "supplies and materials" covers mine, mill, quarry, and well supplies, and mineral purchased for treatment, resale, or distribution.

Contract work.—The amounts reported under this head include expenditures for both productive operations and those prosecuted for development only; they are in effect indirect expenditures for salaries, wages, supplies, materials, and fuel and power.

Royalties and rents.—The amounts given under this head represent the payment to fee holders or the value of the share of product credited to fee holders for mineral output from leased land and also rents paid for plants, equipment, and privileges or easements.

Taxes.—The taxes include Federal capital stock, corporation income, and excess profits taxes; and also state, county, and local taxes. The data compiled in respect to Federal taxes are very defective largely for the reason that many mining corporations are engaged in other business and have sources of income other than from mining and do not pay taxes on mining separately. For many of these corporations no data have been obtained; for others satisfactory segregation for mining could not be made.

Expenditures for development work.—The expenses reported as defined above include costs of both productive operation and development work. In the statistics on producing enterprises that part of the expenses for salaries, wages, contract work, supplies and materials, fuel, and power which was credited by the mine operators to development work is shown as expenditures for development work. In the statistics for nonproducing enterprises the total of all these expenses is given as expenditure for development work.

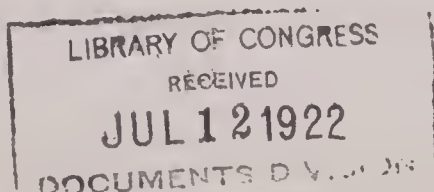
Value of products.—The amounts given under this heading represent the selling value at point of production or f. o. b. at point of shipment, or such other value as may represent the net value or amount received for the product mined in 1919 under the terms by which it was disposed of, and includes the value at point of production of products used by the operating company.

Cost of mining and profits.—The census data do not show the entire cost of mining and well operations, and consequently can not be used for the calculation of profits. No account has been taken of depreciation or interest; rent of offices and buildings other than mines, quarries, and wells; insurance, selling, and other sundry expenses.

Lands controlled.—The inquiry on land tenure was confined to land pertaining to the mining or well operations covered by the report. In many of these, however, land held in reserve for future development and for speculative or other purposes not pertaining to mining was included in the returns, and also a large number of more or less unsatisfactory estimates were included. Nevertheless, it is believed that the data presented reflect fairly the conditions as to land tenure in the mining industries, and correctly show the order of magnitude of land holdings pertaining to mining enterprises.

Power used.—The item, aggregate horsepower, represents the horsepower of prime movers used by the enterprises for generating power plus horsepower of motors, principally electric, and other equipment operated by power purchased from other concerns. It does not cover the power of electric motors taking their current from primary power generators operated by the same enterprise (such equipment is reported separately), because its inclusion would obviously result in duplication. The figures on power represent the rated capacity of the engines, motors, etc., and not the amount of power in actual daily use.

Fuel.—Statistics of the quantity of fuel used are shown only for anthracite and bituminous coal, coke, wood, oil, and gas. They relate to the quantity used during the year, which may be more or less than the quantity purchased. As only the principal varieties of fuel are shown, no comparison can be made with the total cost of all fuel.



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1919

GYPSUM.

INTRODUCTION.

This report presents the results of the census of mines and quarries for the year 1919 relating to the production of gypsum. It includes statistics showing the progress of the industry by comparison of results of the 1919 census with those of the preceding censuses of mines and quarries; also statistics for 1919 showing the character of organization of operating enterprises, scale of operation, persons engaged in the industry, acreage of mineral and other lands controlled, power equipment used, and a general table presenting statistics in detail for the United States, and separately for such states as can be shown without disclosure of individual operations.

Definitions and explanations.—Gypsum, either in the form of massive or rock gypsum, or the earthy material gypsite, is the raw material mined for use in the manufacture of plaster of Paris; wall plaster; stucco; plaster board and wall board; partition, roof, and other tiles; Portland cement; and as agricultural gypsum. Gypsum is sometimes sold crude; more often sold calcined as plaster; for the most part, however, it is not sold crude, or simply calcined, but is used by the producer in the manufacture of gypsum products and enters the market only in manufactured form. The principal producers of gypsum operate mills or manufacturing plants at the gypsum mines and quarries. The statistics herein presented relate primarily to the gypsum-mining industry with which is included the calcining of gypsum and its preparation for further manufacture. Returns were received from some producers reporting separately the mining activities of the business, and from other producers making combined reports on mining and manufacturing activities. The latter were, so far as possible, segregated so that mining and manufacturing statistics could be separately tabulated. For some establishments insufficient information was available for such segregation, and in these cases the full reports covering both mining and manufacturing activities have been included in the statistics of the gypsum-mining industry.

Gypsum is obtained both by quarrying or mining in open pits and by mining under ground. Either method may be practiced in any region as the thickness of the overburden chiefly determines the method of operation.

The gypsum resources of the United States include deposits in the east in New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan; in the western Mississippi Valley in Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; and in the western region in Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming.

Method of reporting quantity and value of products.—The statistics relating to the production of gypsum were collected in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, for which purpose there was provided, in addition to the general schedule for the census, a supplemental schedule requesting special information desired by the Geological Survey. These schedules called for the quantity and value at the mine of gypsum produced and also for the quantity and value at the mill of gypsum in gypsum products manufactured and in gypsum products used or sold. The Census Bureau required the value of products at the mine or plant; the Geological Survey, the total quantity mined and the quantity and value of gypsum sold or used by the producer. The value of products as reported by the two bureaus for 1919 are compared in the following statement:

	Bureau of the Census.	Geological Survey.
United States.....	\$6,805,940	\$15,727,907
New York.....	1,110,463	3,530,713
Iowa.....	1,092,920	2,634,414
All other states ¹	4,602,557	9,562,720

¹ Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming for both bureaus' figures; the Geological Survey figures include also the production of Alaska and Montana and a small quantity of gypsum sold by warehouses.

Practically all of the differences here shown are accounted for by the fact that the Geological Survey reports as value of products the value of gypsum sold as such and gypsum in manufactured products sold or used by the producer, while the Bureau of the Census reports the value to the producer of his output, whether raw or calcined gypsum or gypsum products.

As the Bureau of the Census did not tabulate the quantity of gypsum produced in 1919, available information is limited to that contained in the United States Geological Survey's publication "Mineral Resources of the United States: 1919," from which Table 1 is quoted.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

TABLE 1.—GYPSUM PRODUCED AND SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES: 1919.¹

STATE.	Num-ber of plants report-ing.	Total quantity mined (tons, 2,000 pounds).	SOLD WITHOUT CALCINING.				SOLD AS CALCINED PLASTER.		Total value.
			Agricultural gypsum.		For Portland cement, paint, and other purposes.		Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	Value.	
			Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	Value.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	Value.			
United States.....	57	2,420,163	39,978	\$185,566	470,267	\$1,332,637	1,593,020	\$14,209,704	\$15,727,907
Iowa.....	6	421,279	2,405	8,760	66,619	222,672	264,656	2,403,612	2,634,444
Kansas.....	3	78,479	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	² 66,008	² 520,673	520,673
Michigan.....	6	339,125	1,597	10,422	57,157	163,688	250,687	2,216,257	2,390,367
Nevada.....	3	91,756	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	² 79,181	² 47,561	497,561
New York.....	8	591,153	5,458	23,984	210,959	596,355	316,767	2,910,404	3,530,743
Ohio.....	3	251,259	1,435	6,363	6,390	20,573	219,900	2,022,987	2,049,753
Oklahoma.....	5	114,313	(²)	(²)	24,761	63,920	² 72,013	² 644,740	708,600
Texas.....	5	176,607	(²)	(²)	10,637	16,442	² 130,656	² 1,064,312	1,080,754
Wyoming.....	3	51,079					37,314	282,587	282,587
All other states ³	15	305,113	24,902	128,840	69,662	193,794	187,101	1,709,761	2,032,395

¹ U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States: 1919.² Crude gypsum is included with calcined plaster.³ Includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia; and also a small quantity sold by warehouses and not accounted for elsewhere.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS.

Table 2 presents by states and groups of states the principal statistics for producing gypsum mines in 1919. No activities on unproductive properties were reported for that year. On the basis of total value of products—\$6,805,940—this industry ranked fifteenth, and on the basis of average number of wage earners employed—2,191—it ranked fourteenth among the mining industries in the United States in 1919.

TABLE 2.—PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

	United States.	New York.	Other eastern states. ¹	Iowa.	Western states. ²
Number of enterprises.....	47	6	8	5	28
Number of mines.....	48	6	8	5	29
Mineral land operated..acres.	41,703	2,471	5,783	1,519	31,930
Persons engaged.....	2,477	446	694	487	850
Proprietors and firm members, total.....	4	1			3
Number performing manual labor.....	3	1			2
Salaried employees.....	282	45	73	43	121
Wage earners (average number).....	2,191	400	621	444	726
Power used (aggregate horsepower).....	15,032	1,706	5,179	2,057	6,090
Capital.....	\$13,541,548	\$1,559,514	\$4,816,157	\$2,124,006	\$5,041,871
Principal expenses:					
Salaries.....	555,450	78,923	152,756	85,467	238,304
Wages.....	2,478,391	515,650	709,035	495,747	757,959
Contract work.....	3,747				3,747
Supplies and materials...	1,530,338	263,914	421,754	206,180	638,490
Fuel and purchased power	660,420	84,486	171,786	132,600	271,548
Royalties and rents.....	69,403	31,946	14,032	21,021	2,404
Taxes.....	81,983	9,576	23,976	7,546	40,885
Value of all products.....	6,805,940	1,110,463	1,857,633	1,092,920	2,744,924

¹ Includes enterprises in states listed in order of value of products as follows: Michigan, 4; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 2.² Includes enterprises in states listed in order of value of products as follows: Nevada, 3; Texas, 3; Wyoming, 4; Oklahoma, 5; Kansas, 3; Utah, 2; New Mexico, 1; Oregon, 1; Arizona, 1; South Dakota, 2; Colorado, 2; California, 1.

There were 25 operators during the census year who reported for 47 enterprises and 48 mines. Three operators reported a majority of the enterprises, and each of these three operated in various parts of

the United States. As the industry is so largely controlled by a few operators, analysis of the statistics can not be presented in detail without disclosure of individual operations.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.

Statistics can be shown separately for only the two leading states, New York and Iowa; other producing states are grouped as "Other eastern states" and as "Western states." Table 2 shows the principal statistics for these states and groups of states, and Table 3 shows the rank by the per cent distribution of the value of products and average number of wage earners for these states and groups. On the basis of value of products New York and Iowa, with six and five enterprises, respectively, each accounted for approximately one-sixth of the production. Measured either by value of products or by average number of wage earners, the region west of the Mississippi River was the most important in the industry, reporting 56.4 per cent of the total value of products and 53.4 per cent of the total average number of wage earners.

TABLE 3.—STATES, RANKED BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

STATE.	Number of enterprises.	WAGE EARNERS.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
		Average number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
United States.....	47	2,191	100.0	\$6,805,940	100.0
New York.....	6	400	18.3	1,110,463	16.3
Iowa.....	5	444	20.3	1,092,920	16.1
Other eastern states ¹	8	621	28.3	1,857,633	27.3
Western states ²	28	726	33.1	2,744,924	40.3

¹ Includes states listed in order of value of products as follows: Michigan, Virginia, Ohio.² Includes states listed in order of value of products as follows: Nevada, Texas, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Kansas, Utah, New Mexico, Oregon, Arizona, South Dakota, Colorado, California.

PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY.

Comparative statistics for producing enterprises in the United States: 1889-1919.—Table 4 presents, for producing gypsum enterprises in the United States as a whole, the principal statistics reported at the Fourteenth Census and the three preceding censuses of mines and quarries. This table indicates large increase in the gypsum-mining industry during the two decades 1889 to 1909. The average number of wage earners in 1909 was more than four times the number in 1889 and the value of products increased nearly 700 per cent. In contrast to this progress, the statistics show decreases, during the decade 1909 to 1919, in the number of enterprises, mines, persons engaged,

and power used; the increases shown for wages, cost of supplies and materials and fuel and power, and value of products are in accord with these decreases because they are less than sufficient to offset the general price increases during the decade. These figures should be interpreted, not as indicating an actual decline in the industry, but rather as a measure of the effect on the gypsum industry of business depression during the census year. The Geological Survey's annual figures on the production of gypsum, as presented in Table 5, show a large growth in the industry from 1889 up to 1917, when it was checked by the war's effect on construction work in which gypsum products are largely used.

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919, 1909, 1902, AND 1889.

	1919	1909	1902	1889	PER CENT OF INCREASE. ¹		
					1909-1919	1902-1909	1889-1902
Number of enterprises.....	47	78	45	(²)	.....	.....	.....
Number of mines.....	48	222	62	(²)	-78.4	.....	.....
Persons engaged.....	2,477	3,899	.....	.....	-36.5	.....	.....
Proprietors and firm members, total.....	4	6	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....
Number performing manual labor.....	3	4	(²)	(²)	.....	.....	.....
Salaried employees.....	282	431	249	(³)	-34.6	73.1	.....
Wage earners (average number).....	2,191	3,462	1,472	761	-36.7	135.2	93.4
Power used (aggregate horsepower).....	15,032	17,685	7,319	(³)	-15.0	141.6	.....
Capital.....	\$13,541,548	\$10,213,284	(²)	\$2,473,175	32.6	.....	.....
Principal expenses:							
Salaries.....	555,450	551,889	\$300,420	249,200	0.6	83.7	.....
Wages.....	2,478,391	1,820,877	759,258	.....	36.1	139.8	.....
Contract work.....	3,747	10,558	406	10,031	-77.4	.....	.....
Supplies and materials.....	1,530,338	986,658	341,760	128,854	55.1	.....	.....
Fuel and purchased power.....	660,420	573,459	(³)	(³)	15.2	.....	.....
Royalties and rents.....	69,403	74,916	49,912	(³)	-7.4	50.1	.....
Taxes.....	81,983	39,062	(³)	(³)	109.9	.....	.....
Value of products.....	6,805,940	5,812,810	2,089,341	764,118	17.1	178.2	173.4

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.
² Not reported.

³ Comparable figures not available.
⁴ Includes cost of fuel.

TABLE 5.—CRUDE GYPSUM MINED IN THE UNITED STATES: 1889 TO 1919.¹

YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).	YEAR.	Quantity (tons, 2,000 pounds).
1889.....	267,769	1895.....	265,503	1900.....	594,462	1905.....	1,043,202	1910.....	2,379,057	1915.....	2,447,611
1890.....	182,995	1896.....	224,254	1901.....	633,791	1906.....	1,540,585	1911.....	2,323,970	1916.....	2,757,730
1891.....	208,126	1897.....	288,982	1902.....	816,478	1907.....	1,751,748	1912.....	2,500,757	1917.....	2,696,226
1892.....	256,259	1898.....	291,638	1903.....	1,041,704	1908.....	1,721,829	1913.....	2,599,508	1918.....	2,057,015
1893.....	253,615	1899.....	486,235	1904.....	940,917	1909.....	2,252,785	1914.....	2,476,465	1919.....	2,420,163
1894.....	239,312										

¹ U. S. Geological Survey, Mineral Resources of the United States.

Power per enterprise and per wage earner: 1919 and 1909.—Table 6 presents comparative statistics for 1919 and 1909 in regard to power used. Although there was a decrease in the average number of wage earners and in the aggregate horsepower used in the gypsum industry in 1919 as compared with 1909, the horsepower per enterprise and the horsepower per wage earner increased 41 and 40 per cent, respectively, during that decade. Progress or development in the industry indicated by increased use of mechanical equipment.

TABLE 6.—POWER USED PER ENTERPRISE AND PER WAGE EARNER, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919 AND 1909.

	1919	1909	Per cent of in- crease. ¹
Number of enterprises.....	47	78	.....
Wage earners (average number).....	2,191	3,462	-36.7
Power used (aggregate horsepower).....	15,032	17,685	-15.0
Horsepower per enterprise.....	320	227	41.0
Horsepower per wage earner.....	7	5	.....

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.

CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.

The character of organization of operating enterprises in the gypsum-mining industry in the United States as a whole is shown in Table 7. Forty-three of the 47 enterprises were operated by corporations which employed 99.3 per cent of the average number of wage earners and reported 99.7 per cent of the total value of products; the other enterprises were conducted by individuals and were small.

TABLE 7.—CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

CHARACTER OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of enterprises.	Wage earners (average number).	VALUE OF PRODUCTS.		PER CENT DISTRIBUTION.		
			Total.	Per enterprise.	Enterprises.	Wage earners (average number).	Value of products.
All classes.....	47	2,191	\$6,805,940	\$144,807	100.0	100.0	100.0
Corporation.....	43	2,176	6,782,826	157,740	91.5	99.3	99.7
Individual.....	4	15	23,114	5,779	8.5	0.7	0.3

SCALE OF OPERATION.

Size of enterprises according to value of products.—In Table 8 the gypsum-producing enterprises in the United States in 1919 are grouped according to the value of their products, and the value of products and the per cent distribution is given for each group. The largest enterprises, although less than one-half the total number of enterprises, produced 85.1 per cent of the total value of products.

TABLE 8.—SIZE OF PRODUCING ENTERPRISES, BY VALUE OF PRODUCTS: 1919.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS PER ENTERPRISE.	ENTERPRISES.		VALUE OF PRODUCTS.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Amount.	Per cent distribution.
All classes.....	47	100.0	\$6,805,940	100.0
Less than \$5,000.....	3	6.4	5,042	0.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	5	10.6	69,164	1.0
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	18	38.3	941,620	13.8
\$100,000 and over ¹	21	44.7	5,970,114	85.1

¹ Includes the group "\$500,000 to \$1,000,000."

Size of enterprises according to the average number of wage earners employed.—Table 9 shows, for the United States as a whole, and separately for the leading states and groups of states, the enterprises classified according to the average number of wage earners employed. In the United States as a whole, 41 of the total of 47 enterprises had fewer than 101 wage earners each and employed 55.9 per cent of the total average number of wage earners. Six enterprises had more than 100 wage earners each and employed 44.1 per cent of the total average number of wage earners. The larger enterprises—that is, those employing an average of more than 100 wage earners each—were in Iowa, New York, and other eastern states.

TABLE 9.—SIZE OF PRODUCING ENTERPRISES, BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS: 1919.

STATE AND WAGE EARNERS PER ENTERPRISE.	ENTERPRISES.		WAGE EARNERS.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Average number.	Per cent distribution.
UNITED STATES.....	47	100.0	2,191	100.0
1 to 5.....	4	8.5	11	0.5
6 to 20.....	14	29.8	190	8.7
21 to 50.....	15	31.9	506	23.1
51 to 100.....	8	17.0	518	23.6
101 to 500.....	6	12.8	966	44.1
NEW YORK.....	6	100.0	400	100.0
1 to 5.....	1	16.7	1	0.2
6 to 20.....	1	16.7	15	3.8
21 to 50.....	1	16.7	40	10.0
51 to 100.....	1	16.7	59	14.8
101 to 500.....	2	33.3	255	71.2
IOWA.....	5	100.0	444	100.0
6 to 20.....	1	20.0	9	2.0
21 to 50.....	2	40.0	78	17.6
101 to 500.....	2	40.0	357	50.4
OTHER EASTERN STATES.....	8	100.0	621	100.0
6 to 20.....	1	12.5	19	3.1
21 to 50.....	2	25.0	86	13.8
51 to 100.....	3	37.5	192	30.9
101 to 500.....	2	25.0	324	52.2
WESTERN STATES.....	28	100.0	726	100.0
1 to 5.....	3	10.7	10	1.4
6 to 20.....	11	39.3	147	20.2
21 to 50.....	10	35.7	302	41.6
51 to 100.....	4	14.3	267	36.8

Size of enterprises according to acreage of mineral land.—Table 10 shows, for the United States as a whole, the enterprises classified according to the number of acres of mineral land controlled and shows for each class the number of mines and the number of acres controlled. The largest number of enterprises was in the group operating from 100 to 200 acres, and this group, constituting 29.8 per cent of the total number of enterprises, operated only 5.3 per cent of the total acreage. The group controlling more than 1,000 acres per enterprise was the next largest, embracing 25.5 per cent of the total number of enterprises and controlling 76.6 per cent of the total number of acres of mineral land reported.

TABLE 10.—SIZE OF PRODUCING ENTERPRISES, BY NUMBER OF ACRES OF MINERAL LAND: 1919.

ACRES PER ENTERPRISE.	ENTERPRISES.		Number of mines.	MINERAL LAND.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.		Acres.	Per cent distribution.
All classes.....	47	100.0	48	41,703	100.0
1 to 50.....	2	4.3	2	26	0.1
50 to 100.....	4	8.5	4	314	0.8
100 to 200.....	14	29.8	14	2,202	5.3
200 to 500.....	8	17.0	8	2,556	6.1
500 to 1,000.....	7	14.9	7	4,665	11.2
1,000 and over.....	12	25.5	13	31,940	76.6

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY.

Persons according to class and sex.—Table 11 gives the persons engaged in the gypsum industry by classes, showing the number of males and females and the per cent distribution for each class of employees. The number of salaried employees—282—

constituted only 11.4 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in the industry. Only 60 females were reported in all grades and they constituted less than 3 per cent of the total number of persons employed.

TABLE 11.—PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE INDUSTRY, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Persons engaged.....	2,477	100.0
Proprietors and firm members, total (male).....	4	0.2
Number performing manual labor.....	3	0.1
Salaried officers (male).....	28	1.1
Superintendents and managers—		
Male.....	65	2.6
Female.....	1	(¹)
Technical employees (male).....	5	0.2
Clerks—		
Male.....	135	5.4
Female.....	48	1.9
Wage earners (average number).....	2,191	88.5
Wage earners, Dec. 15, or nearest representative day—		
Male.....	2,545	
Female.....	11	

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage earners, by occupations.—Table 12 shows the number of wage earners employed in the gypsum industry on December 15, 1919, or the nearest representative day, classified according to occupation, gives the per cent distribution by occupational classes, and the number in each class employed above and below ground. Wage earners in quarries or open-pit mines were classed as employed above ground. The table distinguishes between men engaged in the more peculiarly mining occupations, such as miners, quarrymen, drillmen, timbermen, trackmen, trammers, and their helpers; men in other skilled trades such as engine-men, hoistmen, firemen, machinists, electricians, carpenters and other mechanics; and less skilled and unclassified laborers. Forty-six per cent of the total number of wage earners were employed below ground; exclusive of those in beneficiating plants, 67.5 per cent of the number in all classes were employed below ground. Of the total number of wage earners reported, 68 per cent were engaged in actual mining operations; 32 per cent being employed in mills or beneficiating plants in which the gypsum was calcined or further prepared for manufacture.

TABLE 12.—WAGE EARNERS, BY OCCUPATIONS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

CLASS OF WAGE EARNERS.	NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS DEC. 15, OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.			
	Total.	Per cent distribution.	Above ground.	Below ground.
All classes.....	2,556	100.0	1,381	1,175
Foremen, shift bosses, etc.....	77	3.0	37	40
Engineers, hoistmen, electricians, mechanics, etc.....	145	5.7	105	40
Miners, quarrymen, and drillmen, including their helpers.....	604	23.6	159	445
Timbermen, trackmen, and men engaged in hauling, tramping, etc.....	233	9.1	25	208
Muckers, loaders, laborers, and others not classified.....	681	26.6	239	442
Wage earners employed in mills and beneficiating plants.....	816	31.9	816	.....

Wage earners, by months.—Table 13 shows for the United States as a whole, and for the principal states and groups of states, the number of wage earners employed on the 15th day or nearest representative day of each month, the average number, the months of minimum and maximum employment, and the ratio of the minimum to the maximum number. The changes in the number employed from month to month reflect conditions prevailing in the gypsum industry during the census year. The month of maximum employment for the industry was November, and the month of minimum employment January, and the minimum number employed was 58 per cent of the maximum number.

It will be noted that the number of wage earners reported for all enterprises on a representative day, which is presented in several other tables, aggregated 2,556, or somewhat more than the number shown for December 15 in Table 13. While for most mines the representative day selected for reporting wage earners in detail was December 15, for other mines December was not a representative month and reports were made for some other date. Therefore, the aggregate for the representative day differs from the total of the numbers reported by each enterprise for the month of December.

TABLE 13.—WAGE EARNERS BY MONTHS, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

[The month of maximum employment for each state is indicated by **bold-faced** figures and that of minimum employment by *italic* figures.]

STATE.	Average number employed during year.	NUMBER EMPLOYED ON 15TH DAY OF THE MONTH OR NEAREST REPRESENTATIVE DAY.												Per cent minimum is of maximum.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
United States.....	2,191	<i>1,574</i>	1,649	1,782	1,918	2,078	2,092	2,350	2,327	2,582	2,713	2,715	2,512	58.0
New York.....	400	350	359	378	372	383	366	368	340	435	475	504	470	67.5
Iowa.....	444	<i>239</i>	240	272	350	389	453	540	545	611	619	613	483	37.6
Other Eastern states.....	621	<i>484</i>	498	522	562	613	604	666	666	674	714	725	684	64.2
Western states.....	726	<i>507</i>	552	610	654	693	669	776	776	862	865	875	875	57.9

Prevailing hours of labor.—Table 14 shows the enterprises classified according to the prevailing hours of labor per week and gives the average number of wage earners employed in each class. In the industry as a whole, for a majority of the enterprises and for 60 per cent of the wage earners employed, the hours of labor were 54 to 62 per week, that is, the 10-hour day and 6-day week prevailed. In Iowa, however, the prevailing hours of labor were 44 to 53 per week, and the 8-hour day and 6-day week was the rule.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF PRODUCING ENTERPRISES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, BY PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR: 1919.

STATE.	TOTAL.		NUMBER WHERE THE PREVAILING HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK WERE—							
	Enterprises.	Wage earners.	36 to 43.		44 to 53.		54 to 62.		63 to 71.	
			Enterprises.	Wage earners.	Enterprises.	Wage earners.	Enterprises.	Wage earners.	Enterprises.	Wage earners.
United States.....	47	2,191	1	1	12	830	32	1,317	2	43
New York.....	6	400	.....	.....	1	143	5	257	.....	.....
Iowa.....	5	444	.....	.....	5	444	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other eastern states.....	8	621	.....	.....	1	161	7	460	.....	.....
Western states.....	28	726	1	1	5	82	20	600	2	43

LAND TENURE AND ROYALTIES.

Land tenure.—Table 15 shows for 1919 the number of acres of land controlled by producing enterprises. The table distinguishes mineral land (that is, land held

for its content of gypsum) from timber and other lands, and shows the mineral land according to form of tenure. Approximately 90 per cent of the gypsum land controlled in the United States was held by ownership, but in New York, on the contrary, the larger part of the operated land was held under lease.

TABLE 15.—LAND CONTROLLED, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919.

STATE.	Aggregate (acres).	MINERAL LAND (ACRES).			Timber and other lands (acres).
		Total.	Owned.	Held under lease.	
United States.....	42,193	41,703	36,581	5,122	490
New York.....	2,471	2,471	759	1,712	.....
Iowa.....	1,519	1,519	1,160	359	.....
Other eastern states.....	6,273	5,783	4,022	1,761	490
Western states.....	31,930	31,930	30,640	1,290	.....

In Table 16 the enterprises are classified according to form of tenure of mineral land—whether held by ownership, under lease, or partly held by ownership and partly under lease. The table also shows the per cent the total owned acreage is of the aggregate of mineral land, and also the per cent which the total under each class of tenure is of the aggregate acreage of mineral land. In New York and in Iowa, most of the land was held under mixed form of tenure, whereas in other states the control of mineral land was chiefly by ownership.

TABLE 16.—NUMBER OF PRODUCING ENTERPRISES AND ACRES OF MINERAL LAND CONTROLLED, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FORM OF TENURE: 1919.

STATE.	TOTAL.					ENTERPRISES OPERATING ONLY OWNED LAND.			ENTERPRISES OPERATING ONLY LAND HELD UNDER LEASE.			ENTERPRISES OPERATING LAND PARTLY OWNED AND PARTLY HELD UNDER LEASE.				
	Num- ber of enter- prises.	Acres controlled—				Num- ber of enter- prises.	Acres controlled—		Num- ber of enter- prises.	Acres controlled—		Num- ber of enter- prises.	Acres controlled—			
		Aggre- gate.	By owner- ship.	By lease.	Per cent owned is of aggre- gate.		By owner- ship.	Per cent of aggre- gate.		By lease.	Per cent of aggre- gate.		Total.	Per cent of aggre- gate.	By owner- ship.	By lease.
United States.....	47	41,703	36,581	5,122	87.7	31	34,198	82.0	7	2,277	5.5	9	5,228	12.5	2,383	2,845
New York.....	6	2,471	759	1,712	30.7	2	135	5.5	1	422	17.1	3	1,914	77.5	624	1,290
Iowa.....	5	1,519	1,160	359	76.4	1	160	10.5	3	334	22.0	1	1,025	67.5	1,000	25
Other eastern states.....	8	5,783	4,022	1,761	69.5	5	3,822	66.1	2	1,361	23.5	1	600	10.4	200	400
Western states.....	28	31,930	30,640	1,290	96.0	23	30,081	94.2	1	160	0.5	4	1,689	5.3	559	1,130

Table 17 presents comparative statistics for 1919 and 1909, showing the acreage of mineral land and timber and other lands controlled. There was a slight increase in the number of acres of owned mineral land

operated, but large decrease in the other classes of land shown. These changes are in accord with the decrease in the number of mines operated, as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 17.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, LAND CONTROLLED, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919 AND 1909.

CHARACTER AND TENURE OF LAND.	ACRES.		
	1919	1909	Percent of increase. ¹
Total land.....	42,193	54,215	-22.2
Mineral land.....	41,703	52,900	-21.2
Owned.....	36,581	35,592	2.8
Leased.....	5,122	17,308	-70.4
Timber and other lands.....	490	1,315	-62.7

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Royalties.—The census of mines and quarries, 1919, did not distinguish between royalties or rent paid for mineral land and rents of other kinds, but as these other rents are known to be insignificant in amount the statistics presented for royalties and rents may be taken to represent only royalties or rent of mineral land. Royalty, which is a compensation for the privilege of mining leased lands, is either a fixed share of the product or a percentage of the value of product.

Table 18 shows the enterprises classified according to form of land tenure, and gives the value of products and the royalties and rents paid. Thirty-one enterprises operated only owned land, produced approximately 60 per cent of the total value of products, and reported a negligible amount of rent; 7 enterprises operated leased lands only, reported products amounting to 17 per cent of the total and royalties amounting to 3 per cent of the value of their products; and 9 enterprises operated land partly owned and partly held under lease, but which, as shown in Table 16, was more than half leased land, and reported royalties amounting to 2.5 per cent of the value of their products.

TABLE 18.—VALUE OF PRODUCTS AND ROYALTIES AND RENTS, FOR PRODUCING ENTERPRISES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TENURE OF MINERAL LAND: 1919.

CLASSES OF ENTERPRISES.	Number of enterprises.	Value of products.	Royalties and rents.
All classes.....	47	\$6,805,940	\$69,403
Enterprises operating:			
Only owned land.....	31	4,290,600	480
Only land held under lease.....	7	1,144,989	35,021
Land partly owned and partly held under lease.....	9	1,370,351	33,902

POWER.

Power equipment used.—The number and horsepower of the several types of prime movers and of electric motors used by the gypsum-mining enterprises in 1919 are presented for the United States as a whole and separately for states, in so far as they can be shown without disclosure, in the table of detailed statistics. Comparative statistics for 1919 and 1909 are presented for the United States in Table 19, which shows the number and horsepower

of power equipment used by producing enterprises and the per cent of increase or decrease in horsepower for each class of equipment used. A decrease is shown in the aggregate horsepower used which, as indicated in the section on progress of the industry, is largely due to a decrease in the number of operating enterprises because of depressed business conditions. In contrast to the general decrease, an increase of 200 per cent is shown in horsepower of electric motors operated by purchased power. In 1909, 85 per cent of the aggregate horsepower used was generated by prime movers and only 15 per cent furnished by electric motors operated by purchased current. On the other hand, in 1919, the horsepower of prime movers was only 46.8 per cent, while the horsepower of electric motors operated by purchased current constituted 53.2 per cent of the aggregate horsepower. An increase is also shown in the number of electric motors operated by current generated by the enterprises reporting them.

TABLE 19.—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, POWER USED, PRODUCING ENTERPRISES: 1919 AND 1909.

	1919	1909	Per cent of increase. ¹
Power used: Aggregate horsepower.....	15,032	17,685	-15.0
Prime movers (total horsepower).....	7,038	15,025	-53.2
Steam engines—			
Number.....	47	90	.....
Horsepower.....	6,132	13,399	-54.2
Internal-combustion engines—			
Number.....	9	18	.....
Horsepower.....	572	681	-16.0
Water wheels and turbines—			
Number.....	3	10	.....
Horsepower.....	334	945	-64.7
Equipment operated by purchased power (total horsepower).....	7,994	2,660	200.5
Electric motors—			
Number.....	290	81	.....
Horsepower.....	7,994	2,660	200.5
Electric motors run by current generated by the enterprise reporting:			
Number.....	103	49	.....
Horsepower.....	1,447	1,333	8.6

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease. Percentages are omitted where base is less than 100.**GENERAL TABLE.**

Table 20 presents in detail for 1919 the statistics of gypsum mines in the United States as a whole, in the two leading states, and in all other producing states grouped as "Other eastern states" and "Western states." The table gives the number of enterprises and mines, and the number of enterprises operating beneficiating plants; acreage of land controlled according to kind and the tenure of mineral land; the capital invested; the principal expenses of operation and development; the persons engaged in the industry, by classes and the wage earners according to occupation; and detailed statistics with regard to number and horsepower of power equipment, and with regard to fuel used. As all the gypsum-mining activities reported in 1919 were confined to productive operations, there are no statistics for nonproducing enterprises.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

TABLE 20.—DETAILED STATISTICS FOR THE GYPSUM-MINING INDUSTRY, BY STATES: 1919.

	PRODUCING ENTERPRISES.				
	Total.	New York.	Iowa.	Other eastern states. ¹	Western states. ²
Number of enterprises.....	47	6	5	8	28
Number of mines.....	48	6	5	8	29
Number of enterprises operating beneficiating plants.....	27	2	3	4	18
Mineral land operated..... acres..	41,703	2,471	1,519	5,783	31,930
Land controlled..... acres..	42,193	2,471	1,519	6,273	31,930
Mineral land owned..... acres..	36,581	759	1,160	4,022	30,640
Mineral land held under lease..... acres..	5,122	1,712	359	1,761	1,290
Timber and other lands..... acres..	490			490	
Capital.....	\$13,541,548	\$1,559,514	\$2,124,006	\$4,816,157	\$5,041,871
Principal expenses.....	\$5,379,732	\$984,495	\$948,561	\$1,493,339	\$1,953,337
Salaries and wages—					
Officers, superintendents, managers, and technical employees.....	\$275,145	\$43,455	\$33,687	\$63,504	\$134,499
Clerks, etc.....	\$280,305	\$35,468	\$51,780	\$89,252	\$103,835
Wage earners.....	\$2,478,391	\$515,650	\$495,747	\$709,035	\$757,959
Supplies and materials.....	\$1,530,338	\$263,914	\$206,180	\$421,754	\$638,400
Fuel.....	\$516,148	\$36,719	\$119,579	\$139,660	\$220,100
Purchased power.....	\$144,272	\$47,767	\$13,021	\$32,126	\$51,358
Royalties and rents.....	\$69,403	\$31,946	\$21,021	\$14,032	\$2,444
Taxes—Federal, state, county, and local.....	\$81,983	\$9,576	\$7,546	\$23,976	\$40,855
Contract work.....	\$3,747				\$3,747
Expenditures for development (included in principal expenses).....	\$12,050		\$8,000	\$3,250	\$800
Value of products.....	\$6,805,940	\$1,110,463	\$1,092,920	\$1,857,633	\$2,744,924
Persons engaged in industry.....	2,477	446	487	694	850
Proprietors and officials (total).....	103	20	10	17	56
Proprietors and firm members (total).....	4	1			3
Number performing manual labor.....	3	1			2
Salaried officers.....	28	5	1	5	17
Superintendents and managers.....	66	10	9	12	35
Technical employees.....	5	4			1
Clerks, etc.—					
Male.....	135	19	25	42	49
Female.....	48	7	8	14	19
Wage earners (average number).....	2,191	400	444	621	726
Wage earners 15th day of—					
Maximum month.....	Nov. 2,715	Nov. 504	Oct. 619	Oct. 754	Dec. 875
Minimum month.....	Jan. 1,574	Aug. 340	Jan. 233	Jan. 484	Jan. 507
Wage earners by occupation, Dec. 15, or nearest representative day—					
Above ground (total).....	1,381	167	171	331	712
Below ground (total).....	1,175	304	355	353	163
Foremen, shift bosses, etc.—					
Above ground.....	37	2	2	10	23
Below ground.....	40	8	12	15	5
Enginemen, hoistmen, electricians, mechanics, etc.—					
Above ground.....	105	11	17	37	40
Below ground.....	40	18	1	18	3
Miners, quarrymen, and drillmen, including their helpers—					
Above ground.....	159			2	157
Below ground.....	445	97	109	124	115
Timbermen, trackmen, and men engaged in hauling, tramping, etc.—					
Above ground.....	25	1	5	2	17
Below ground.....	208	48	86	58	16
Muckers, loaders, laborers, and others not classified—					
Above ground.....	239	50	21	41	127
Below ground.....	442	133	147	138	24
Wage earners employed in mills and beneficiating plants—					
Above ground.....	816	103	126	239	348
Number of females included in wage earners reported above—					
Above ground.....	11			9	2
Power used: Aggregate horsepower.....	15,032	1,706	2,057	5,179	6,090
Prime movers (horsepower, total).....	7,038	725	1,256	2,190	2,867
Steam engines—					
Number.....	47	3	4	13	27
Horsepower.....	6,132	707	1,256	2,065	2,104
Internal-combustion engines—					
Number.....	9	1		1	7
Horsepower.....	572	18		125	429
Water wheels and turbines—					
Number.....	3				3
Horsepower.....	334				334
Equipment operated by purchased power (horsepower, total).....	7,994	981	801	2,989	3,223
Electric motors—					
Number.....	290	25	40	116	109
Horsepower.....	7,994	981	801	2,989	3,223
Electric motors run by current generated by the enterprise reporting:					
Number.....	103	41	21	21	20
Horsepower.....	1,447	392	551	318	186
Fuel used:					
Coal, bituminous..... tons, 2,000 pounds..	76,086	10,835	18,360	29,734	17,157
Coke..... tons, 2,000 pounds..	1,534	428	465	641	
Wood..... cords..	43				43
Fuel oils..... barrels..	62,893				62,893
Gasoline and other volatile oils..... barrels..	1,752	3		93	1,656

¹ Includes enterprises in states as follows: Michigan, 4; Ohio, 2; Virginia, 2.² Includes enterprises in states as follows: Arizona, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 2; Kansas, 3; Nevada, 3; New Mexico, 1; Oklahoma, 5; Oregon, 1; South Dakota, 2; Texas, 3; Utah, 2; Wyoming, 4.

